fixed by an expert Engineer to be deputed for the purpose and arrangements should be made for baling the water therefrom by means of pipes.

The clients coming to the local Munsiff's Court were experiencing much inconvenience for want of a clients' shed. The shed which was hitherto used by the sepoys attached to the local sub-treasury office, and which was originally intended to serve as a clients' shed was proposed to be demolished after the construction of another shed for the sepoys, provided for in the current year's budget. That old shed should be handed over to the local District Munsiff to be used as a clients' shed.

The bridge over the Kundar river at the eastern end of the town was in a dilapidated condition. The parapet walls were worn out. The vent-ways of the bridge were not wide enough. Hence the bridge should be reconstructed with safeguards to prevent accidents.

When the old Suppenchetty bridge was constructed, a rest house on the road side near the bridge and a flight of steps, which were of very great use to the public and the pedastrians, were also constructed. But when the bridge was reconstructed, the rest house and the flight of steps had been dismantled. Instructions should be issued for these also being reconstructed, utilising the old materials, stocked close by.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kalyanasundaram Pillai. Among the many subjects you mentioned, there is one relating to the supply of good drinking water to the town. As you have yourself stated, that matter came up before this Assembly last year and some alternative schemes were suggested by the member who represented Shencotta at that session. Those schemes are under investigation and the Municipality has been asked to send up a report on the matter. When that report is received, Government will take the necessary action.

With regard to the clients' shed, you said that there was a building that would shortly become vacant and suggested that the building might be handed over to the Munsiff's Court to be used as a clients' shed. That suggestion will be referred to the High Court and orders passed on receipt of their opinion.

You then referred to a flight of steps near the Suppanchetty bridge. I understand that administrative sanction has been accorded for that work and it will be taken up as soon as funds permit.

The other subjects which you referred to will receive due attention from Government.

113. Needs of the Mavelikara taluk.

MR. NEELAKANTA PILLAI GOVINDA PILLAI (*Mavelikara taluk*) speaking in Malayalam, first said that at each session of the Assembly, the taluk members represented about the urgent local needs of each taluk. But it was regrettable that the representations had not the desired effect. At least in respect of the important local needs, favourable replies should be given then and there

Passing on to his subject, the member spoke about the following needs of the taluk :—

The village road from Ayiramthengu to Tamarakulam market *via* Kachira, should be extended eastward as far as Payyanallur

market, and it should be made fit for wheeled traffic. The road, if improved, would be of great use to the agriculturists. The necessity for the road had been pressed in the previous sessions of the Assembly.

The ryots' road starting from the 5th furlong of the 64th mile M. C. Road and joining the Kayankulam-Adoor road after passing through Pandalam, Poozhikad and Kalassanad, should be taken over for departmental maintenance and improved, providing the necessary culverts and bridges and it should be extended to Chennanpalli-Vellachira road, passing through Payyanallur market. The road would be a very useful one, as it served to connect the markets of Chengannur, Pandalam, Payyanallur and Sasthankotta.

An additional groyne should be constructed at the Prayikara *Attukadavu*, below the three existing groynes.

The construction of the bridge at the Prayikara *Attukadavu*, provided for in the current year's budget, but ordered to be suspended, should be taken up and completed immediately.

The trace starting from the Punnamedu market, two miles south of the Mavelikara *Arattukadavu* and joining the Kayankulam-Tattarambalam road passing near the Chettikulangara temple, should be gravelled and made fit for cart traffic.

The ryots' road from the 3rd mile of the Mavelikara-Pandalam road to Cherukunnam village road should be taken over for departmental maintenance and improved.

A dispensary should be established at Nooranad, close by the public institutions at the place, such as the Sub-Registrar's office, Police Station, Anchal Office, and Bank Office. The people of the villages living far away from the town hospital were put to much inconvenience for want of proper medical aid. To remedy the evil, the dispensary should be established at a very early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ ഏതാനും റയട്ട്സ്റോഡുകാം (ryots' roads) ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തു മെയിൻറനൻസ് (maintenance) നടത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ (investigation) നടത്തി ആലോചിക്കാം. ഇവയിൽ ചില റോഡുകളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണംകൂട്ടിത്തരണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ട ചെയ്യാൻ പറയാം.

പ്രായിക്കര കടവിൽ മൂന്നു പുലിമുട്ടുകാം ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതിനും പുറമേ ഒരു പുലിമുട്ടുകൂടി ഇട്ടുതരണമെന്നു നിങ്ങാം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിദഗ്ദ്ധാഭിപ്രായം, അതു് അത്ര അത്യാവശ്യമല്ല എന്നാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ കഴിഞ്ഞ തവണ ഞാൻ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എങ്കിലും അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നുകൂടിഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേറു് (investigate) ചെയ്യാം.

നൂറനാട്ട് ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ പ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിങ്ങ് മെഡിക്കലാഫീസറോട് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടചെയ്യാൻ പറയാം.

[You suggested that some ryots' roads should be taken over for departmental maintenance and that some roads should be improved. These will be enquired into. Expert opinion is that a fourth groyne in the Prayikara river is not very necessary, as I said last year. But I shall order a fresh investigation and report. The Inspecting Medical Officer will be asked to enquire and report on the need for a dispensary at Nooranad.]

114. Needs of Mavelikara.

MR. N. PAPPU PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Mavelikara*), speaking in Malayalam, said that the financial condition of the minor Municipalities in the State was very poor. This was particularly so in the case of the Mavelikara Municipality. The chief reason for this was that the people who inhabited the municipal area were too poor to be subjected to any additional taxation by the Municipality. The total income of the Mavelikara Municipal Council during 1105 was Rs. 3,745-12-13, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 2,218-11-6 had to be incurred under establishment and Rs. 1,055 for street lighting. Watering the roads during the hot season alone required not less than Rs. 150 per mensem. But there was no money for that and similar purposes. Originally the Municipality used to get annually a grant of Rs. 500 from the Government. It had been stopped recently. In view of the financial difficulties of the Municipality, the grant should be restored.

There were at present no public latrines within the municipal limits. The absence of public latrines was keenly felt in many parts of the town. The funds of the Municipality did not permit the necessary sites being acquired. So the required sites should be acquired by the Government, to enable the Municipality to construct latrines.

Most of the public offices in the town were housed in rented buildings, scattered all over the town. A convenient site, nearly 8 acres in extent, had been acquired by the Government, for putting up a building to accommodate the public offices, fifteen years back and the plan of the building was also prepared in 1095. But nothing had been done yet. The Municipal Council had recommended that a new building should be constructed for the Mavelikara English High School at the above site and that the present school building, after necessary repairs, should be made available for holding the public offices. This suggestion was also good. In any case some relief should be afforded in the matter at an early date.

The people of Mavelikara were mostly agriculturists and they depended on agriculture for their livelihood. But they did not get the benefit of the agricultural loans issued by the Government. The need for financial help from the Government was most keenly felt now than at any other time. Hence the allotment for agricultural loans should be